

maintaining a parsimonious attitude—grounded in a realist's appreciation of national interests—about how and where the U.S. military should be employed. America's shrinking armed forces must remain the pre-eminent tool of U.S. international diplomacy in times of peace and the ultimate arbiter in times of war. Thus, their capabilities and resources should not be expended on the international periphery.

And finally, here at home, we must preserve properly sized and shaped military forces in anticipation of continued challenges to our security interests. A shrinking military establishment, devoted to a growing number of peacekeeping and humanitarian operations, will not be able to respond to more ominous challenges to U.S. interests or threats to regional and international stability. If history is any guide, it is only a matter of time before such broad challenges emerge. As Donald Kagan concludes in his epic survey, *On the Origins of War and the Preservation of Peace*, "The current condition of the world * * * where war among the major powers is hard to conceive because one of them has overwhelming military superiority and no wish to expand, will not last." We stand a far better chance of helping to stabilize the post-Cold War world if we prove ourselves wise stewards of our superpowers status, continue to devote the resources necessary to prepare our soldiers, sailors, airmen, and Marines who preserve it, and judiciously employ armed force where the strategic stakes justify the risks.

The optimistic supposition of Western democracies that peace is the normal human condition is prevalent in the Clinton administration's approach to national security issues. But change (often accompanied by turmoil and conflict), not peace, is the natural human condition. The United States must preserve and reserve its military to deter and, if necessary, to resist those violent changes that threaten the peace or our global security. Conversely, we must be willing to accept change, even violent change, that we do not like but that occurs at the international periphery. Thus, while the nation recoiled in horror from the brutalities of ethnic cleansing in Bosnia, fundamental questions of national security interest were not adequately confronted and certainly never answered prior to the commitment of a large force of American ground troops.

One of the notions now in fashion among defense intellectuals is the idea of "strategic uncertainty." In sum, it reflects the belief that because the United States does not know who will challenge its vital interest or exactly where or when such challenges will occur, we are unable to adequately size or shape our military forces. However, if we approach the coming century by focusing on our consistent and central security interests—defense of the homeland; preventing a hegemonic power from dominating Europe, East Asia, and the world's energy supplies; and preserving a degree of international stability—the heralded uncertainty of the post-Cold War era will prove less perplexing. Defining what interests should be protected, while still challenging, will be a more straightforward exercise. And as a nation we will be in a far stronger position to know when we should ask our sons and daughters to fight, shed blood, and sacrifice their lives.

HONORING TINA HANONU

HON. VERNON J. EHLERS

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, July 26, 1996

Mr. EHLERS. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize and honor Tina Hanonu, a 12-year employee of the U.S. House of Representatives, who recently served as a staffer with Representative SHERWOOD BOEHLERT of the 23d District of New York and as the volunteer president of the House System Administrators Association.

Tina began her career on the Hill in 1984. She served as an advisor and consultant to Representative CONNIE MORELLA and went on to become a senior systems administrator for Representative BOEHLERT. She recently advanced her career in the House of Representatives, from that of a systems administrator, to become a senior technical representative for House Information Resources.

Tina has a real knack for organizing and problem solving. She has always taken the lead in mobilizing systems administrators and other computer user groups on the Hill. She has worked tirelessly to help solve problems and find solutions for others in performing their daily jobs. With her busy schedule she also found time to be a cofounder of the House Systems Administrators Association in 1990. She served as president of the group from 1993 until leaving to work with House Information Resources.

Under her leadership the House System Administrators Association has become a key organization in the House's efforts to use technology to better serve the country. Tina has been a great help not only to her employing office, but to the entire House of Representatives.

Over the years Tina has worked to forge better relationships between Member offices and House resource organizations. She can be credited with aiding in the growth and development of her peers and colleagues throughout her career in the House of Representatives.

As chairman of the Computer and Information Resources Working Group of the House Oversight Committee, I am determined to have our new computer system as user-oriented as possible. Individuals like Tina are invaluable in helping us develop such a system.

I, as well as the entire U.S. House of Representatives, recognize and congratulate Tina Hanonu for all of her hard work and dedication to this institution.

DEPARTMENTS OF COMMERCE,
JUSTICE, AND STATE, THE JUDICIARY,
AND RELATED AGENCIES
APPROPRIATIONS ACT, 1997

SPEECH OF

HON. GIL GUTKNECHT

OF MINNESOTA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, July 24, 1996

The House in Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union had under

consideration the bill (H.R. 3814) making appropriations for the Departments of Commerce, Justice, and State, the Judiciary, and related agencies for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1997, and for other purposes:

Mr. GUTKNECHT. Mr. Chairman, I rise today to offer my support for the amendment offered by the gentleman from Florida [Mr. DEUTSCH]. This national training initiative is a good next step in our continuing efforts to protect communities all across our Nation.

Dealing responsibly and effectively with cases of missing and exploited children is an immense undertaking, and we here in Congress should strive to assist our law enforcement officials to the best of our abilities. Whether we offer guidelines for community notification systems, Federal tracking plans, or now Federal training programs, our end goal is always public protection. But a coordinated and professional response by law enforcement officials from all over the country will help ensure quick and decisive action if such horrific cases occur.

I am proud to support the inception of the Jimmy Ryce Law Enforcement Training Act, along with the dedicated personnel of the National Center for Missing and Exploited Children [NCMEC]; Federal Bureau of Investigation, Criminal Justice Information Services Division, National Crime Information Center [NCIC]; Federal Bureau of Investigation, Child Abduction and Serial Killer Unit [CASKU]; Morgan P. Hardiman Task Force on Missing and Exploited Children; and the U.S. Department of Justice, Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention [OJJDP].

This is a good effort to wage a collective fight against some of the worst criminals in our country. I look forward to seeing this training program established.

APPOINTMENT OF CONFEREES ON
H.R. 3734, WELFARE AND MEDIC-
AID REFORM ACT OF 1996

SPEECH OF

HON. DONALD A. MANZULLO

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, July 24, 1996

Mr. MANZULLO. Mr. Chairman, Paul Swanson from Lake in the Hills, IL, which I represent, knows what welfare reform means to him. Paul is a carpenter, a secretary for a union PAC committee and believes in welfare reform. Let me quote from Mr. Swanson's letter:

More people going to work will reduce the welfare burden and thereby reduce taxes.

You see, Paul is one of those forgotten Americans, who get up at the break of day, pack their lunch, send their kids off to school, and are working harder than ever in their lives, but having less money to spend. The reason Paul has less to spend is that taxes are too high, and it takes high taxes to support the welfare state. Our goal is to help the Paul Swansons of this world by reforming welfare so that less money is spent on welfare, and Paul Swanson would have more money to spend on his family.